

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1810.

[NUMBER 1308

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
nion, paid in advance—or Three Dollars,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING
A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stand-
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.
By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following
interesting and important subjects has been at-
tempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its
effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected
by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false
Faith, and shown to be the product of a Divine
operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit par-
ticularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity,
and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man con-
cisely treated. Some direct objections made to
Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers
62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited num-
ber of copies only being struck, and its ex-
ceeding the size contemplated by the author,
whereby the sale of the whole at the subscrip-
tion price, would be insufficient to defray ex-
penses.

Subscribers are requested to call or
send for their copies.
Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had
at this office. July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him. January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their
customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-
line salt. July 3d, 1810

CASH
Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-
teen.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
tf

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN & THREE
CHILDREN.
Enquire of the Printer.
tf Sept. 24th, 1810,

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.
tf July 23d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.
REES'S CYCLOPEDIA.

Just received at the Office of the
Kentucky Gazette, the several half
volumes of this work, up to vol.
13, part 1. Subscribers are request-
ed to call for their copies as soon
as possible.
October 22d.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,
WHO has been accustomed both to house &
plantation business—for particulars,
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
Oct. 29th, 1810. tf

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—5 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
law for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single,
with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,
A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)
—Terms three yearly payments without interest—
enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-
ses left in his care—His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the esteem of his friends.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM.
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plea-
santly watered. The improvements on this farm
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made, the
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.
June 4th, 1810. tf

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.
Dr. OVERTON will practice PHY-
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its
neighborhood. He has just procured
a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying
its protection.
September 3, 1810.

WILLIAM ROSS'S
Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,
Next door to Mr. John Kieser, & nearly
opposite the Market-house, Lexington
Where he has just received from Philadelphia,
a large and elegant assortment of fresh
BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia man-
ufacture.

Fairtop back strap
boots
Cossack boots
Three quarter do.
Men's fine leather lin-
ed shoes
Men's do. Pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Men's patent do.
Boys' fine and coarse
shoes
Ladies' spangled kid
Ladies' do.
Morocco spangled ties
Ditto slippers
Plain Morocco slip-
pers
Ditto Morocco ties
Moccas Morocco ties

GROCERIES.
Madeira, Port and
Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica
spirits
Fourth proof French
Brandy
Fourth proof Holland
Gin
Cherry Bounce and
Peach Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial, Young Hy-
son, Hyson & Hyson
skin Teas
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and Lump sugar
Liquorice Ball
Candied sugar
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Allspice, Gin-
ger and Pepper
Madder, Coppers, &
Indigo and Alum
Spanish Segars and
Tobacco
Almonds, and Raisins
and Prunes
Rice
Salmon, Codfish, Mac-
karel, Scotch & Pic-
kled Herrings and
Oysters,
Cotton
Skate.
Demuth's Lancaster
Rappee and No. 1.
Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale
and retail.
Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

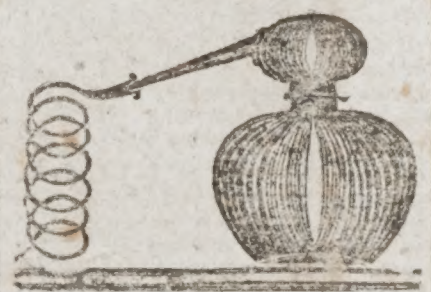
DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly oc-
cupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter
and Tilford, a complete and general assort-
ment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will
sell unusually low for cash. He will also
give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar,
of a superior quality, which he is disposed to
sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.
Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its
vicinity, that they carry on the above business
in all its various branches; in the shop formerly
occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill
Street. Those who favour them with their
custom may rely on having their work done
with neatness and dispatch.
September 31st, 1810. tf



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY
OF THE SUBSCRIBER;

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



Fresh Medicine,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS
The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions
and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SBRUCE IN POIS.
Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gam,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism,
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO
Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
Old books rebound, and Book Binding
generally executed on short notice.
August 17th, 1810

Found on the Race-Field,
On the 1st or 2d day of the races last week,
a pair of
Red Saddle-Bags
About half worn, containing several articles of
wearing apparel that would be of service to the
owner—who can get them by applying at this
office and paying for this advertisement.
tf October 15th, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.
COMMITTED to the jail of Jessamine coun-
ty on the 17th of August, 1810, by John Met-
calf a justice of the peace for said county, a ne-
gro man who calls himself DAVE, about forty
five years of age, had on a brown cloth coat, a
striped pair of cotton overalls, a small wool
hat, a coarse shirt, and a pair of shoes, lame in
his right hip, and says he was formerly the prop-
erty of Charles Harris of Virginia, near Staun-
ton, but says at this time he is free.

J. MCKINNEY, Dep. for
J. MARTIN, Sh' E. J. c.
October 17th, 1810.

Fayette County, act.
Taken up by Adam Keiser, liv-
ing on the Limestone road, two miles from
Lexington, a sorrel horse, about 13 1/2 hands high
6 or nine years old, a small blaze in his face,
both hind feet white, a large saddle spot, a small
speck of glass in his near eye, appraised to
eleven dollars, before me this 17th day of Au-
gust, 1810. RICH. HIGGINS.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young STED HORSE, five
years old, full sixteen hands high, well
formed, was got by the imported horse Royal-
ist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing
to purchase the above property may find the
subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven
miles west of Lexington and one mile from John
Parker's mill. Lands in the Green river coun-
ty or in the state of Ohio will be received in
payment.
FREDERIC WALTZ.
August 16th, 1810. 12

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed to the store lately
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated
Ware of every description, and newest fashions
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-
siness—and will warrant his work to be well
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-
vor him with their custom, may depend upon
having their work done with neatness and dis-
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2
good workmen, in the above line of business;
and the highest price for old gold and silver.
Also one or two boys of good character,
will be taken as apprentices.
August 6th 1810.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening
in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.
Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and
extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most re-
duced prices, will be sold very low for
cash.
15th August, 1810.—tf

MARSH & STUDMAN,

WANT EIGHT APPRENTICES, four to
the White and Blacksmith's trade, and
four to the Turning business—Young lads from
14 to 16 years of age will meet with great en-
couragement at their shop next below the The-
atre on water street.
3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms the friends of Literature
and Science, that his School will be re-
gain opened for the reception of a small
number of Students at his house, on
the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessa-
mine County, on the first Monday in
November next, where a general course
of Classical and Scientific instruction
will continue to be conducted as hereto-
fore, at the rate of \$10 per Session,
paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to en-
ter their sons, are particularly request-
ed to send them at the commencement
of the Session.

Boarding may now be had, in
respectable houses in the neighbour-
hood, at Twenty-five dollars per Ses-
sion.

S. WILSON.
Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

PURSUANT.

TO a decree of the General Court, in the suit
wherein James Southall's heirs are complain-
ants, and the heirs and representatives of
Richard Mogg dec'd defendants.

WE the subscribers being appointed com-
missioners by the said decree, will, on
Thursday the 22d of November next, attend at
the house of John Campbell, in Henry county,
on the premises expose to public sale, at six
month's credit, the defendants' interest in

7,500 Acres of Land,

Located, surveyed and patented in the name of
Richard Hogg. Said land will be laid off in
lots, to accommodate purchasers. Bond with
approved security will be required. Any per-
son wishing to purchase, can view the premises
before the day of sale.

ANTHONY BARTLETT,
JOHN RUSSELL,
AMBROSE QUARLES,
PRESTON W. BROWN. } Comrs.
October 18th, 1810. 3t

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE OR RENT,

SITUATED on main street in Lexington, at
present occupied by Dr. Cloud.—Posses-
sion given immediately. Terms made known
on application to Robt. Gatewood, merchant,
or HENRY D. ELBERT.
Cynthiana, Oct. 23d, 1810. tf

Rope Makers Wanted,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE

A NUMBER OF
BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS,

For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk.

Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within
the ensuing month.

GEO. TROTTER, Jr.
Lexington, Oct. 23d, 1810. tf

Montgomery county, set.

Taken up by John South, sen.
living 2 1/2 miles from the Olympian springs, a
bay mare 3 years old past, about 13 hands high,
has a large scar on her right thigh, and has the
appearance of a brand on her right buttock, ap-
praised to 7 dollars 50 cents, this 15th day of
October, 1810.

BENJ. SOUTH.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erect-
ed a mill at their factory, by which they
can grind above an hundred weight of paint a
day, and are now ready to grind paint and pre-
pare colours for town and country.—They have
also prepared a most curious and useful article
as covers for waggon, (by a process invented
by Mr. Levett; and known only to him, and
Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unimpenetrable
to rain; and is highly worthy the attention
of all those concerned in the carriage of goods.

They execute House and sign painting, gold-
ing, glazing, paper hanging—as usual in town
and country.—A man acquainted with House
Painting, who is sober and attentive to business
will meet with employment and good wages at
the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory. tf

Persons bringing their own cloth for wag-
gon covers, may have them prepared.
DUTCH WAX CLOTHS for side boards
and table covers superior to any imported, pre-
pared by
Messrs. Levett & Smith

JAMES FISHBACK.

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and
Scott Courts.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

CARRIES on the above business in the town
of Lexington, two doors above the Insur-
ance Bank, at the sign of the Watch. Orders
in his line will be faithfully and punctually ex-
ecuted.
tf 50c. October 17th, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

EIGHT OR TEN

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

TO whom liberal wages and constant employ-
ment will be given.

S. OWENS.
Lexington, October 20th. tf

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Friday the 12th
day of this month, a Dark Bay HORSE,
bold tail, roach'd mane, about fourteen hands
high, trots, paces and canters well, six or seven
years old, blaze in his face; he was shod all
round, and in good order. Any person that
will deliver me said horse in Lexington shall
receive five dollars reward.
GEORGE SHINDELBOWER.
October 22d, 1810. 3t

FOR SALE,

Or to Rent for a term of years,

THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN,
situated adjoining the public square, in
the town of Flemingsburg, K., and late the property
of General Gabriel Evans; the situation
healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well
calculated for a tavern and store, and the state
road leading from Paris to the eastern states,
passing immediately by the door, and considerably
travelled. The payments, either rents or
purchase money, shall be low and easy, and
made to suit the purchaser. The store room
may be rented with or without the tavern.
There is sufficient ground for garden and clo-
ver lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or
Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.
N. FOSTER.
October 25, 1810. 3m

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, viz.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county,

on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on

the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great propor-
tion bottom.

10,000 ACRES in Washington coun-
ty, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in
the name of James Southall. I will give a rea-
sonable credit, and receive in payment Horses,
Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES:
Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by James Lockett,

living on the waters of Clear creek, near Mount

Pleasant meeting house, a bay spring's (sorrel)

Mare Colt, her off hind, and near fore foot

white, and a blaze in her face, tolerable well

grown, appraised to \$10.

JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. c.

January 16th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

WITHIN six or seven miles of Lexington,

on which is a convenient dwelling house,

and other out houses, an excellent barn, mill

and distillery. About 40 acres of the land is

in meadow and pasture, and for rearing hemp,

is equal if not superior to any land in the state.

Good springs of running water, which have

been more than sufficient during the present

dry fall for 300 head of stock. A credit of two

and three years will be given by paying interest.

ALSO—1000 acres of land, in several sur-
veys, lying in Tennessee, on Elk river, for which,
land in Fayette county, or other merchantable
property will be received. For further infor-
mation, apply to the PARTNER. 4w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on the 14th of this

stant, a BROWN HORSE, five years o-

lteen and a half hands high, well made, one

hind foot white, a few white hairs in his fore-

head, a natural trotter. No other marks re-
collected. Whoever will deliver him to me,
two miles from Winchester, Clarke county, on
the road leading to Paris, shall receive the above
reward.
JOSEPH WATSON.
22d Oct. 1810. 3t

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

From the New York Gazette, Oct. 19.

The ship Cincinnati, Conklin, arrived below last evening, in the remarkably short passage of 22 days from Lisbon.

Capt. Conklin informs, that no event of importance had occurred, since the battle of Almeida, except that a corps of 10,000 French troops had entered Badajoz; which had obliged the junta of that city to remove to Elvas, in Portugal.—Both the English and French armies were strongly fortified in their intrenchments, and both, seemingly, afraid to risk an action. But the opinion in Lisbon was, that Lord Wellington's army was perilously situated, and would very soon leave Portugal.—If he should venture to retreat from his strong hold, then there was a chance of the French being able to cut off his retreat; and if he should attack the French, all would depend upon a single battle. The Portuguese were sending to the army all who were capable of bearing arms; and troops were daily arriving at Lisbon from England and Cadiz; at which latter place, there was left only a sufficient number of men to garrison the town. The French army was also greatly reinforced. Mr. Jarvis, the American Consul, was to leave Lisbon in 5 or 6 days for the United States. Markets dull.—Flour 14 to 15 dollars.—Rice 6.—Exchange on London at par.

From the N. York Gazette, Oct. 18.

We have seen a letter, per the Laura Ann, dated London, Aug. 30, the postscript to which, acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Paris of the 24th of Aug., stating that Bonaparte had released all the American property that was under sequestration.

Another letter by the same arrival, with news from Farshod, of July 28, mentions the trial of the brig Nancy, of Philadelphia, and Mary, of Boston; the former was cleared, and the captors condemned in costs; and the latter was condemned on the most frivolous pretenses, one of which was, that her bottom was too clean to have crossed the Atlantic!

Accounts from Basque Roads, received in London, states that 12,000 French troops and 600 deserters are at Isle d'Aix, ready to embark for South America. Three ships of the line were at Chateau, and in Aix roads, three frigates, gun-brigs, &c.

The regency of Spain has published an order, declaring Caracas, in consequence of the revolution there, in a state of blockade. This order, however, comprehends only a part of Caracas. Two Spanish sail of the line have been sent out to enforce the blockade.

A Gottenburg mail brought an account that Serbia is to be united to Austria.

LONDON, September 5.

General Armstrong lately presented several of his countrymen at the Thuilleries, Bonaparte addressing one of them who had lately returned from England, said *brave guerrier*. "Do you think the British will permit your vessels to navigate the ocean, you see I have removed their apologies for obstructing your commerce. To be a great nation you should sustain your flag, and sustain it by your cannon." Without waiting for a reply he turned to General Armstrong, and asked him if he was not going home, and when Congress would meet?—The attention of Bonaparte to the Empress, who was present and evidently pregnant, was extreme.—Her character is said to be of the true German school of supercilious dignity. It is remarked, in Paris, that the intensity of Bonaparte's application to business is evidently relaxed;—and that he has increased in bulk, considerably, but hitherto without apparent diminution of activity.

The Active Cartel arrived at Plymouth from Morlaix, bringing Mr. Ney, with despatches from Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Ney immediately set off for town with the despatches, and the Active was kept in readiness to carry him back, on his return from London. The contents of these despatches have not transpired, but a morning paper states that "The only obstacle which now prevents the conclusion of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners is occasioned by a proposition of Bonaparte's, that the English shall be the last exchanged; that is, that the Spanish and Portuguese shall have the precedence!"

A Treaty of Commerce has been arranged with the Deputies from the Carraccas, in the 4th article of which, we understand that Great Britain, on her part engages to protect the trade of those settlements against any hostile attempts that may be made to destroy it: a singular embarrassment thus arises from the late blockading proclamation of the regency of Spain.

The money market continues to experience much depression. Consols for money were yesterday done at 57 5 8 and the Quiniam was at a discount of 2 1 4 p cent.

The fall in the price of English cloth is perhaps the greatest ever known. The finer sorts from Wiltshire, which last year were sold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 28s. and at some late sales at the Auction Mart, some of the best Yorkshire cloth did not fetch above 4s. per yard; so beneficial has been the late importation of Spanish wool.

Sept. 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has recently adopted a system of retrenchment in several of the public offices, which will produce a great annual saving.

The only obstacle which now prevents the exchange of prisoners, is occasioned by a proposition of Bonaparte's that the English shall be the last exchanged; that is, that the Spaniards and Portuguese shall have the precedence!

LONDON, August 27.

For some time we have had several accounts relative to the progress of the late unfortunate king of Sweden through different parts of Germany; and some persons went so far as to speculate on his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. A late account, brought from the vicinity of the Elbe, but for the au-

thenticity of which we cannot vouch, mentions that Gustavus, in consequence of having ventured to the shores of the Baltic, was seized by the Tyrant, and put in a state of imprisonment. Whether this account is correct or not, we have no hesitation in saying, that the idea of his being sent back to rule over Sweden is absurd, and inconsistent with every principal of policy on which Bonaparte has uniformly acted.

The failure of the banking house at the west end of the town, caused a run on the different ones in the neighborhood to an extent before unknown; in consequence of which they now limit their discounts. A house, well known for its liberality in accommodation, lately refused to discount an acceptance of one of the oldest and most respectable banking houses in London.

The late convulsion in the mercantile world has given rise to a project of a new Joint Stock company, with a capital of five millions, under the title of "The Commercial Loan and Interest Company."—The plan has many details, and should be embarked in with caution.

The importation into Liverpool of flour, from America, and particularly of wheat from the Baltic, still continue very considerable. This, with the promising aspect of the harvest, is likely to produce a speedy reduction in the price of grain.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

Last Wednesday his Imperial Majesty being seated on the Throne, surrounded by the Princes and Great Officers of State, the Deputies of Holland were presented to his Majesty, and their President, his excellency Admiral Verhuul delivered the following speech:

"Your very faithful subjects of Holland, the members of the council of State, of the Legislative body, of the deputies of the land and sea forces, and the deputies of the city of Amsterdam, have the honor of presenting themselves at the feet of your majesty's throne, respectfully to declare the sentiments of admiration, confidence and obedience with which they are animated."

"The Dutch people Sir, known in the annals of history, by the exploits of their heroes, by the spotless character of their statesmen, and the exertions made by them to obtain their independence, are still possessed of a strong recollection of the virtues of their forefathers."

"The great events which Europe has witnessed in the course of the present century, have completely changed the political supports and relations of States, and their independence, for the attainment of which our ancestors sacrificed their property, their blood, and all that is most dear to men, from the pressure of circumstances, could not but undergo certain restrictions. At length united with the first nation in the world, called by the greatest prince in the universe, to share in the favor which his exalted genius and paternal solicitude liberally bestows on his happy subjects, and of which Holland has already obtained so many proofs, the Dutch continue to flatter themselves that by their loyalty, their obedience and their inviolable attachment to their prince and father, they shall deserve the protection of a mighty, generous, upright & benevolent government."

His imperial majesty returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen, deputies of the legislative body, of the land and sea forces of Holland, and gentlemen deputies of my good city of Amsterdam, for these thirty years you have experienced many vicissitudes, You lost your liberty, when one of the great officers of the republic, favored by England, employed Prussian bayonets to interrupt the deliberations of your councils. It was then that the wise constitution handed down to you by your forefathers, was destroyed forever."

"You formed part in the coalition, in consequence of which French armies conquered your country; an event which was the unavoidable consequence of the alliance with England. After the conquest, a distinct government was formed of part of the empire. Your strong fortresses and the principal positions in your country, were occupied by French troops, and your government was changed according to the opinions which succeeded each other in France."

"When providence placed me on the first throne of the world, it fell to my lot to decide forever the fate of France, and all the nations which compose this vast empire, to bestow on all the signal advantages which arise from firmness, consistency and order, and to destroy the baneful consequences of irregularity & weakness. I put a period to the wavering destinies of Italy, by placing the iron crown on my head. I annihilated the government which ruled Piedmont. By my act of mediation, I justly appreciated the constitution of Switzerland, and brought the local circumstances of the country in union with the safety and rights of this imperial crown. I gave you a prince of my blood for your ruler; this was intended as a bond to unite the concerns of your republic with the rights of your empire. My hopes have been deceived, and on this occasion I have shewn more forbearance than my character generally admits and my rights required. I have at length put a period to the painful uncertainty of your future fate, and warded off the fatal blow which threatened to annihilate all your prosperity, all your resources. I have opened the continent to your national industry."

"The day shall come when you are to conduct my eagles to the seas, celebrated by the exploits of your ancestors. Then shall you know yourselves worthy of yourselves and of me. From this moment to that period, all the changes that take place in Europe, shall have for their first motive the destruction of that tyrannical and

irrational system which the English government, unwinding of the pernicious consequences which arise therefrom to its own country, and subject it to the arbitrary authority of the English finances."

"Gentlemen, deputies of the legislative body, and of the land and sea forces of Holland; and gentlemen deputies of my good city of Amsterdam, tell my subjects of Holland I feel perfectly satisfied they possess the sentiments they profess for me—tell them that I doubt not their loyal attachment, and depend on their heartily joining their exertions to those of the rest of my subjects, to reconquer the rights of the sea, the loss of which five coalitions, incited by England, have inflicted on the continent. Tell them that in all circumstances they may reckon on my peculiar protection."

Hamburg, Aug. 3.—Since the Union of Holland, the magazines of Heliogoland find no longer any vent, and are quite choked up. The quantity of merchandize which is lost is inconceivable. Every moment we see new magazines formed, but all are full & most of the bales remain unpacked. This example is singular, and shows to what a degree the distress of England extends. Under this point of view, it cannot be doubted but that the union of Holland is a terrible blow to the commerce of England; and it remains to be asked, why that measure has been so long delayed? It is evident that if Holland had been formerly united, England would have sooner experienced the horrible crisis in which her commerce is now placed. Bankruptcies succeed each other in London. Her exchange loses 40 per cent. and her bank paper has ceased to possess the character proper to that kind of paper. It is now only a paper money, which is every day further discredited.

Twenty vessels of war, with 600 merchantmen have entered the Baltic, having no other object than to smuggle and deposit the cargoes of these ships on the continent. The Danes have captured 50, the cargoes of which are estimated at 20 millions. The Russians have confiscated 80. These vessels sail under false colours—they have false papers, false destinations, and false French licences; they call themselves Americans, Spaniards and Hamburgers; they have even false certificates of origin from French Consuls. They stick at nothing; but all this only succeeds in part; and if, as is reported, Russia carefully interdicts the entrance of colonial produce, and if French troops occupy Maclenburg, where English merchandize has so good a market, and where the contraband trade is carried on with such activity, English commerce will experience by these measures new obstacles.

The Wagram privateer has just been captured by the English in the port of Stralsund. This circumstance will prove still more fatal to their commerce. It affords the French the best reason for again taking possession of the coasts of that country, and in future the contraband traders will be pursued with more certainty and greater safety.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A telegraphic dispatch transmitted at six o'clock in the evening of the 13th inst. has announced to the Prince Viceroy, that gen. count Menou, governor of Venice, died there that morning, after an illness of sixteen days.

Imperial Customs.—The decree of the 5th instant encreasing the duties on colonial goods therein mentioned, is to be put in force at the moment that it is officially received. The duties are payable without any exception whatever.

The regulations formerly established respecting the importation of colonial produce remains in full force, without any change whatever.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, July 6.

"We are inclined to think that peace will shortly be concluded, between the Russians and the Turks, by means of the cession which this last power will make of the country situated on the left bank of the Danube. The Porte must, it says, be convinced that it never can notwithstanding all its efforts, reconquer Moldavia."

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

FROM THE LISBON GAZETTE OF SEPT. 3. Extracts from Despatches from his Excellency Marshal Beresford, to the Minister of War.

AUGUST 27—28.

In the morning of the 26th, our army learned that the enemy were firing upon Almeida. In the afternoon of the 25, and in the morning of the 26th, we could not discover what was passing at Almeida, on account of the obscurity of the atmosphere. From 2 till 3 in the afternoon of the 26th, when the weather became more clear, a very brisk firing on both sides was distinguished. On the 27th, it was observed that the firing continued, but with less activity, until nearly two in the afternoon. It afterwards ceased: between ten o'clock and midnight it was repeated with great violence, after which we did not hear another shot.

29th.—Almeida fell into the hands of the enemy on the 28th: until the 26th the enemy made no general movement. In the night, between the 25th and 26th, the grand magazines of powder in Almeida blew up, and there were some other explosions of powder,

in consequence of the bombs thrown by the enemy. That accident destroyed half the town, and killed many artillerymen, and it is probable that a considerable part of the garrison was also destroyed. All this caused such a general consternation, that the governor for want of powder was obliged to treat with the enemy on the 27th. He demanded that the garrison should join our army, and that the inhabitants should also be permitted to leave the place; but Massena refused these conditions, and threatened to repeat the fire if they did not surrender prisoners of war. In fact, the firing was repeated that night. The place surrendered in the morning of the 28th, after the garrison had expended the rest of their powder. The enemy offered them the choice of entering into the service of the emperor, or being sent to France as prisoners. There was not a single man who did not prefer going to France as a prisoner. This is a noble example, and does much honor to the nation, especially when we consider that the greater part of them were militia. All this information we have obtained from prisoners, who were afterwards taken.—Thus was Almeida lost by an accident, and not through the fault of the garrison, or the valor of the enemy. That event could not have happened but for the coincidence, as extraordinary as it was unforeseen, of the misfortune of the explosion, and the state of the atmosphere for exactly the two days of the firing: for otherwise Lord Wellington would have known that extraordinary circumstance, which made it necessary that the place should be immediately relieved (which he could not suppose to be the case without such an occurrence) and having already advanced with his whole army on the preceding days it was probable that he would have obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

By a decree of the 18th June, eighteen of the thirty-two bishopricks of Rome and Trassimene are suppressed, as are also all the abbies in the said departments. Among the reasons alledged in the preamble for this measure, it is stated that seventeen of the Bishops had put themselves out of the Emperor's protection by refusing to take the oaths to his Majesty, and that only 14 of them had performed that first of duties recommended by Jesus Christ, namely, submission to the established powers.

WEST-FLORIDA.

One of the editors of this paper left Baton Rouge, the capital of West Florida, on the 11th Oct. On the 10th, the convention adjourned, to meet again on the 11th Monday in November next. They left three of their own body, viz.—John H. Johnson, John W. Leonard and Edmond Hawes, Esqrs. as a committee of public safety, and authorized them to draft a constitution, &c. The editor understood that their constitution will be modeled after that of the United States.

Before the convention adjourned, they resolved on sending a minister to the United States, as soon as they adopt a constitution. On the 8th inst. the convention authorised the enlistment of a standing force of 104 men, to garrison the fort of Baton Rouge, and before the editor left that place, the number was so near completed, that the militia were all discharged, and returned home. The command of the regular troops, and fort, was entrusted to col. John Ballenger.

The Pichas expedition against the Tories, had returned, and all the disaffected, that had not previously been made prisoners, except one. (William Cooper, a member of the convention, and notorious in North Carolina during the American war, for his cruelty towards the whigs) had surrendered, and taken the oath of fidelity to the new government.—It was supposed that all the prisoners confined for political offences, would shortly be liberated, as the convention is averse to the shedding of blood, except in cases of the utmost extremity. All was quiet in the new republic, and the utmost confidence prevailed of their being able to repel any force that could be brought against them. [Natchez Chron.]

By the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Florida, in convention assembled,

A PROCLAMATION.

The several districts of West Florida having been declared a Free and Independent State, by a solemn act of this Convention, made and published this day, we hasten to congratulate our fellow citizens on this fortunate event, and to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on our part, in order to secure to our constituents and our country, the blessings of liberty and equal rights, and to establish those rights on the most permanent foundation. In the mean time the laws heretofore observed in the administration of justice, & the determining the right of property, remain in full force, as far as the situation of the country will permit. The ordinances & resolutions adopted by the convention with the concurrence of the governor, on the 22d day of August last, are considered as law, agreeably to the proclamation of that date excepting only that the powers vested in the Governor, by that Ordinance, will be exercised by this Convention, for the time being, and until some permanent regulations be made for the better government of this commonwealth.

Done in convention, at the town of Baton Rouge on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of Florida, the first.

JOHN RHEA, President.

Boston, Oct. 13.

Our intelligence from the River of Plate, into the month of August, is minute and authentic. The revolution at Buenos Ayres, in favour of the native American party, and the absolute independence of the vice royalty, which began on the 20th May, by depriving the vice king, (Cianeros, under the junta of Seville) of his command, was completed on the 22d June, when he, together with the late governor of Montevideo, (Riodobri, who had been residing at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the unpopularity of his conduct) was arrested, put on board a cutter, and sent to Spain. The native junta of Buenos Ayres, had prudently adopted the measure of lowering the high rate of duties; by the removal of all officers of uncertain zeal, the appointment of undoubted partisans, and generally, by carrying their regulations into rigorous effect. All the old European officers have been deprived of their fire arms and swords, & dispossessed of their offices. An expedition of 1500, had been sent into the interior of the country, for the purpose, as was generally supposed, of assisting the revolutionists of Chili in affecting a change of government.

A commissioner has been sent from the capital of the river of Plate, to the court of St. James', with an account of the change, for the purpose of forming a commercial arrangement.

At Monte Video, on the other hand these changes of revolution were opposed by the municipal authority,—which has the whole controul in the absence of the governor of the navy and royal arsenal, though the power of this city is considered subservient to that of Buenos Ayres, the governor of which takes the title of vice king of the province. The great number of European Spaniards in the city of Monte Video, is considered the chief obstacle to the revolution there and an arbitrary system of espionage, is continually operating, which awes the native Spaniards into silence and submission. Negotiations had been opened in June between the two cities but without effecting any arrangement or accommodation.

Soon after the revolution in Buenos Ayres had been effected, an opportunity was offered, which had it been improved might have enabled the inhabitants of Monte Video to have completed the revolution of the province. Colonel Morianda, who commanded the citidal, was interested in the American party—he was threatened by a party of marines who besieged him, and summoned him to surrender as a traitor to his country. Had he acted with promptitude upon this summons, he might have seized the government house, been joined by the militia and declared himself dictator. But failing in courage as well as judgment, he suffered himself to be decoyed from his regiment, was seized, & together with some other officers imprisoned—and afterwards secretly dispatched to Rio Janeiro.

A skirmish had taken place at Colony, in taking possession of a fort in which the Monte Videans were defeated by the troops from Buenos Ayres with the loss of 8 killed & many wounded.

Frenchmen in both places were in confinement. Linniers was at Cordovo.

VINCENNES, Oct. 18.

The Editor finding that a considerable alarm has been spread by some information said to have been brought by Mr. Brouillette, who has lately returned from the Prophet's town, waited on Gov. Harrison, who was obliging enough to furnish him with the following

COMMUNICATION.

The Governor assures his fellow citizens, that there exists not the least cause of alarm on account of Indian hostilities—all the information which he has received, has produced a full conviction upon his mind, that there has not been for the last four years less probability of a rupture with the Indians than at this moment.—The party attached to the Prophet have dwindled to a very contemptible number, and even these, far from being united and attached to him, are extremely desirous to shake of the yoke which he has so long imposed upon them. So far from thinking of war, the Prophet sent by Mr. Brouillette to request that he would send him a cross-cut saw, and other tools for building houses. He told Mr. Brouillette, indeed, that he had with him 7 or 8 hundred men, and could collect 13 hundred in a day—the Governor knows this to be false—there are not five hundred in all the neighboring villages.—The Winebagos' who constitute his principle force, the Governor has lately caused to be counted, and they were found not to exceed one hundred—and the greater part of the Putawatamies that are near him had much rather go to war with him, than with the United States.

Extract of a letter from the Indian agent at Fort Wayne, to a gentleman in Dayton.

"The Indians have agreed to the road passing through their country from Dayton to Vincennes. The meeting of the Indians this year was the largest ever known, I believe, at this place. I send you enclosed, a correct account of the number that attended. There appears nothing like war among

him, although the Miamies have manifested considerable ungraciousness at the treaty of last fall. The Massinaway chiefs refused to receive the annuity growing out of that treaty. I disregarded their opposition, and paid it to the other branches of the tribe that were willing to receive it. The Owl afterwards insisted on receiving and signing the receipt, but I told him I would not dirty my paper with his name. All those of Massinaway, acted perfectly proper and regular."

A correct account of the number of Indians which attended the annual council at Fort Wayne, October 1, 1810.

Putawatimies	646
Delawares & Muncieys	400
Shawanoes	320
Miamies	387
Eel Rivers	22
Ottaways	4
Total,	1779

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON NOVEMBER 6.

MARRIED

In Lexington, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Mr. WILLIAM HART to Miss DIANA BRADFORD, daughter of John Bradford, Esq.

In Fayette, on Sunday the 26th Oct. by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Mr. WILLIAM BAIN, to Miss LOUISA MANSELL.

The general election in South Carolina commenced the 8th ult. Langdon Cheves, Esq. a republican of distinguished talents, has been elected to congress from Charleston, without opposition—Mr. Marion having declined.

David R. Williams, Esq. is elected from the district at present represented by Robert Witherspoon—also declined.

The Ohio papers state, that Return J. Meigs, is in all probability, elected governor of that state.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1808, the federalists elected six members to Congress—this year they have elected ONE!!!

In the Senate of the state last year, there were EIGHT members elected by the federalists. This year the senate will stand the same as last year.

In the house of representatives, the federalists last year elected 19 members. This year they have elected 17.

Our delegates to the union are 17 republicans to one federalist. Total 18.

Our state senate is composed of 23 republicans & 8 federalists. Total 31.

Our house of representatives is composed of 78 republicans and 17 federalists. Total 95.

Had it not been for the violence and attempts at dictation made by a few men in this district, there would not have been a single federalist in congress from this state—we should have had two less in the senate—and five less in the house of representatives.

Press.

The Opposition, by the election of a republican governor in Delaware, have only one governor in their party throughout the Union.

Salem Reg.

We are informed, that a letter has been received in town, dated Paris, Aug. 26, which positively states, that all American property under sequestration, throughout all France, has been liberated.—We have not been able to procure a copy of the letter.

(Phil. Gaz. Oct. 25.)

The French general Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, is elected by the Swedish diet, Crown Prince of Sweden!—Almeida, the besieged city in Portugal has capitulated to the French, and the English and Portuguese troops, taken prisoners, sent to France. The success of the Russians against the Turks is confirmed—they have crossed the Danube, and are penetrating into the southern provinces of the Turkish empire. No official communication has yet been received by the President from Mr. Armstrong announcing the repeal of the French decrees.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

AT the meeting of Congress, the great question of renewing the charter of the United States' Bank will be discussed and probably decided upon.—As a portion of the Union, it is our duty to consult, reflect, and if possible point out to our representatives in what manner the same will operate or apply to our particular situation, as a state.

About 4 years ago an application was made by a majority of the citizens of this town, (convened for the purpose at a public meeting, to the directors of the bank of the United States for a branch of that Bank to be established in this town.

The answer to this application, received from Mr. Willing, the President, was—that from the short remaining period of their charter, it had been determined by the board of directors not to open any new branches: And that in no case would they send a branch, unless, they first received assurances from the Legislature of the state to which it was to be sent, that no tax should be laid upon their notes or capital, unless it was general on all notes, and all capitals.

This application met with great opposition from some individuals in this town, but more from a meeting in Frankfort.—We cannot suppose that any motives, but those of the purest kind, could influence this opposition; but we have reason to believe the subject being new, presented itself to their view under considerable obscurity.

The objections made were, first, that by employing a foreign capital, as it was erroneously called, the country would be drained by remitting the dividends or profits to the mother bank; not reflecting that any person who chooses, whether living in Philadelphia or even in England, could purchase at pleasure a great proportion, if not all the shares in the institutions now established in this state; nay it is matter of notoriety that this has actually taken place in one of them, where one third of the stock is now held by an individual either in Philadelphia or England.

A second objection was, that the twelve directors being by the custom of the mother bank, elected by the directors in Philadelphia, would create an aristocratic junta here; there is some plausibility in this objection, but which can be obviated in the new charter of the mother bank.

A third objection was, that it would destroy a lucrative branch of profit to the present institutions by knocking up the business of advance on bills of exchange.

How absurd! does the farmer and mechanic want to pay two or two and a half per cent. more advance upon his goods, in order that the banks may make great dividends; for be well assured every merchant takes this into consideration, and lays it on his goods—or does the farmer wish to deduct this from the price of his beef, his pork, his flour, or other articles, because government bills nett the drawer or holder two per cent. which the government therefore count upon when they make a contract.

There has been much clamour against banks—we have experienced them for some years—where is their evil tendency—there is no good without its alloy.—If any one dips too deep he will feel the evil, but the grower of produce receives the benefit.—His produce rises, and what is all important, he receives cash for his articles, which before their establishment few articles would bring.

I trust and believe, that was there more floating capital in this state, the balance of trade would be immensely in our favor—therefore, such as object to the above will probably relish something like the following scheme of a farmer and mechanic's bank.—Let the capital be a million of dollars, divided into shares of twenty or twenty-five dollars each, so that every farmer and mechanic in the state may take one of those shares.—Let the chief of the directors be farmers or mechanics—let the loans be from two months to twelve months, but no renewals. When a farmer wants a loan to enable him to take his hemp, his tobacco, or produce of any kind to market, let him give security for what he wants, and draw for it only as he wants it, upon which, let him be charged interest, and wherever he pays any part of it off, let the interest for so much cease. The present plan of our banks, for loans of sixty days, only suit particular persons, particularly situated: I wish therefore, to see a new bank upon a more generally useful plan—there is nothing like competition for the benefit of the community at large.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE BURYING GROUND.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It cannot be unknown to any one of the citizens of Lexington, that the only general depository for the dead attached to this town, has for a long time been in the most exposed and ruined state; it has probably not escaped the observation of a single stranger who may have visited the place for years past; lying as it does in so conspicuous a situation, on the most public street. It has long been open to the sacrilegious intrusion of all, and to the depredations of everything that ought to be excluded—many of the monuments erected to departed worth have been removed, injured, or destroyed.—The venerable meeting-house, and demolished wall, still serve to designate the place where the remains of our citizens & friends were deposited, and should remind us of the mortality of all human things. But in its present unprotected situation all will soon be removed from us by the ravaging hand of time, assisted by the mischievous, and by animals of every description, which are now permitted freely to traverse the sacred spot. It is the wish of every person to see the inclosure repaired, or one of some kind erected—Why then is it not done? the object is certainly such as to claim general attention, and should not be longer neglected.—We have no corporation it is true; no city council or aldermen to appeal to, or to order its execution; and therefore none but the citizens can be accused of neglect, for the subject surely does not belong to the gentlemen Trustees of the town, or it would long ere now have been taken into consideration—as every one is interested, why not unite for the purpose? I sincerely trust that some one of the many among us who have always been conspicuous for their liberality and laudable pride, may now be induced to step forward.

The following observations on the subject are truly impressive—it is indeed a melancholy reflection, that they apply so forcibly to the situation of this place—more justly than to Washington City—or perhaps, than to any other town or village in the United States—with what regret will it be acknowledged by those to whom it must recall the recollection of the many there deposited, and whose duty and pride it should be to perpetuate the memory of departed merit.

"What will the European traveller think as he passes through the metropolis of America, and sees the awful sanctuary of departed humanity occupied, not with the melancholy cypress, not with the droop-

ing willow, but with weeds and bushes and brambles? He will perhaps utter an exclamation of horror at the leaden insensibility, the brutal apathy that has suffered this savage wildness to mark the quiet resting place of departed man.—Conduct the untutored Indian to this public burial ground and tell him that here are interred the bodies of your friends, your relatives, and your acquaintance.—He will, in the violence of indignant feeling, exclaim, Is it possible! Can these white men boast of civilization, and thus suffer their dead to be neglected! Can these white men talk of feeling, and tamely permit the awful repository of their fathers to be thus the seat of filth and pollution! The uneducated savage who prowls the wilds of nature in quest of sustenance, whose mind science has never irradiated; whose heart refinement has never taught to throb by rule; venerates the sacred place where humble fathers repose, and never passes their lowly graves without shedding a tear of pity for their loss or admiration of their virtues.

Foreigners now complain of our shameful neglect of the dead, and men of sensibility and feeling shudder at this brutal contempt of that which is so sacred. A Washington has been suffered to moulder into dust without a monument to perpetuate his memory or mark the spot where he reposes. "No storied urn or animated bust" point out where lies the father of his country. He, like the dead in general, the public have neglected; but I have done.

If respect for the deceased does not stimulate to action, I hope respect for the living will; and that our corporation will reconsider the business, and adopt such methods and make such appropriations as may remove the present and prevent a similar evil in future. Nat. Int.

The federalists are said to be consistent only in error, and as uniform in their opposition to the government of their country, as they are devoted to the principles of a foreign monarchy. However systematic their conduct may be in this respect, nor do we by any means doubt their sincerity, they are not less distinguished by their opposition to the manufacturing system, which is so rapidly spreading throughout the United States; the spark of which was first kindled to a flame by the degradation and insults which the tyrants of the belligerent part of the world were daily adding to the injustice towards us, and which we most sincerely hope will shortly gain such an ascendancy as to bid defiance to the whole host of foreign agents and political incendiaries, with which some parts of our country unfortunately too much abound. The labours of some of this class are remarkable for a kind of mixture of vulgar spite, with disgusting attempts at wit, as if it were their object to smother domestic manufactures with ridicule—forgetting that whilst they satirize the friends to the 'Merino Ram,' they are themselves the worshippers of 'JOHN BULL.'

For the amusement of our readers, we give them the following from the 'Alexandria Gazette,' a little toy print which has lately become conspicuous in this way of decrying every thing American. When it is observed that such is the notice taken of the very excellent oration delivered by Mr. Sawyer, which we lately published, as much contempt must be felt for the writer, as he affects for the orator.

On the 4th of July was exhibited at Camden Court house, (North Carolina) a fine MERINO RAM, of Mr. Livingston's flock, (New York). After which was exhibited, Mr. LEMUEL SAWYER, in an oration half a mile long, on all sorts of subjects. "Were I to suspend my voice, and leave you to all the sublimity of majestic silence, you would muse the mighty theme in an eloquence of sensibility that no language can ever express." Perhaps it would have been more to Mr. Sawyer's credit to have stuck to this silence. "The introduction of the Merino breaks the last link in the chain of foreign dependence, and is calculated to exalt the destinies of this country beyond the reach of accident or control." What a pity; that, instead of wasting so much blood and treasure to procure our independence, we had not, in '75, sent to Spain and procured some sheep from there, so that no nation could control us, no accident affect us.—Mr. Sawyer dislikes taxes, and gives an admirable reason for his dislike: "no will is left the person assessed, but pay he must." Payment, to be sure, is the greatest evil attending taxation; but in North Carolina, they have complied fully with the house and slave tax laid ten years ago, in every particular save this payment.—Methinks, if this constitution should immediately be altered, so that no person should be eligible to the presidency unless the owner of 10,000 full-blooded Merinos, nor to the senate or house of representatives unless possessed of 2,000, we should soon be able to dismiss our army & navy, being placed beyond the reach of accident or control."

Mr. Sawyer pleads with inexpressible eloquence for the preservation of the lives of all sheep. "I never could plunge a knife into the breast of such a creature. A single glance from its gentle eye would arrest my uplifted arm & wring my very soul." What can occasion this sheepish sensibility, affinity or sympathy? The orator speaks of animal food as "most unfortunate, cruel & unhealthy predilection;" but if animal food must be eaten, he gives up the "lazy herd and unprofitable swine." He will not consent that we should lay our "slaughtering hands" on an animal that furnishes us with raiment, and promises to be the most effectual "instrument of retributive justice against our enemies." Now we should suppose that the cow which gives us milk, and the ox that ploughs our fields, deserves our compassion as much as sheep. Mr. Sawyer is very happy in his address to the ladies: he calls upon the fair to "support with their smiles this rising germ of national

glory." There never was given a more useful precept in a rhetoric than that of Doctor Blair, to notice how your figures would appear if painted. Now think of a painting a la mode de Sawyer, of a dozen beautiful ladies smiling upon an old Merino Ram. Taking the oration altogether, however, miserable as it is, we deem it excellent for a democratic member of congress: but beneficial as the introduction of this breed may be, we do not wish them worshipped like the Indian Cow or Egyptian Ichneumon, as gods who can place nations beyond accident or control."

From the late census of Cincinnati, the number of inhabitants is 1217 males, 1006 females—total 2223 persons.

SHIP BUILDING.—The great number of vessels which have been built this summer, is a proof of the prosperity of commerce. The Boston Centinel states, that "in the course of a few months, more than one hundred new vessels, principally ships and brigs, will be launched in Massachusetts and New Hampshire."

CAUTION.—Several persons, both in Philadelphia and Boston, in consequence of eating new cheese which had been coloured yellow, were seized with violent and distressing puking.

An unfortunate occurrence happened lately, during a muster of the militia on the Philadelphia Commons; several of their muskets being charged with ball cartridges, when discharged wounded five or six spectators.

A correspondent informs us, that Benjamin Hastings, a man versed in Mechanics and well known in this state, is a candidate for Bonaparte's premium of 1,000,000 of francs, and has sent on to the institute at Paris, models of his machinery—so that John Frederick Heine of Augsburg, will not obtain the boon until it is decided which of the two machines is best for spinning flax. Ral. Register.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.

In the sloop Ambition, capt. Green, which arrived here on Tuesday last, was put by the officer of the British armed brig Rhodia, at New Providence, Thomas Price, a disabled American seaman, who had been impressed out of the brig George of Baltimore, at Jamaica, eight months before; but from the cruel treatment he received there, was rendered unable to do duty, and is now sent here to be taken care of—he had a protection which was not paid any attention to.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

The captain of the Speedwell, arrived at Baltimore from Gonaives, contradicts the account of Peticion having gained a victory—says that Christophe has taken every fort at the Mole, except St. George; that two vessels of Peticion's fleet were sunk in the Mole harbor, and a third ran ashore; that Christophe has now nine sail of armed vessels.

Capt. Murphy, of the Globe, arrived at Baltimore, states, that a congress of the representatives of the district of Caracas, is to assemble the 4th of next month, to establish a form of government, &c. Coroa and Maracaybo have also come into the measure of Caracas.

Capt. Robertson, arrived at Baltimore from Cadiz, informs, that that place is pretty much in the same state it has been for some time past; the French have no prospect of success.—A French army of 10 or 15,000 men, is said to be at Molaga; there are about 10,000 English in Cadiz, and 6 sail of the line in the harbor.

DUEL.

On Tuesday afternoon a duel was fought at Sandy Hook, near the light house, between two midshipmen of the names of Rogers and Morgan, belonging to the frigate constitution. Both shots took effect at the first fire. Rogers was killed, the ball passing into his right side, thro' his body and into his left arm. Morgan received only a flesh wound, the ball passing across his breast.

The case of Livingston vs. Jefferson will not come on, at the next Federal court (November); it may come on at the next May term. It is said that Mr. J. has prepared a Sketch of his Defence for the use of his Council (Messrs. Hay, Wirt, and Tazewell); in which he not only touches on, but exhausts every point in the cause; and, which is a brilliant monument of his acuteness, his legal erudition and his extensive researches. Eng.

MUSIC.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY,

FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, master of music, INTENDS teaching the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington on the following Instruments, viz. the PIANO FORTE, the COMMON & PIANO GUITAR, and VIOLIN. Those who have the least capacity, he will engage to make them play twelve tunes the first quarter on the two first instruments.—His daughter will teach at his own house, young beginners. He composes very pleasing tunes for his pupils.

J. J. A. has been many years leader of St. Cecilia Concerts in Charleston S. Carolina; and has taught with the greatest success, and highest approbation from the citizens of Richmond, and hopes by his attention and talents to give general satisfaction to the inhabitants of Lexington. For terms apply to him at Mr. Allen's boarding house.

N. B. Pianos tuned in town and country. October 31st, 1810. tf.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy

By ABRAHAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE share-holders are informed that on Saturday the first of December, their contributions become due, and on Saturday the 5th of January a general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Library room (agreeable to the charter) for the election of officers.

DAVID LOGAN, Librarian.

November 20th, 1810.

A case is provided in the Library room, for the reception and preserving with safety, such articles of curiosity as may be deposited.

REMOVAL.

THE shop of Doctors Dudley and Ridgely is removed to high street, near to my house, that I may with the greater convenience, pay due attention to it in the absence of Doctor Dudley.

I will let my farm adjoining the town, and sell several valuable fellows, two women and five children.

F. RIDGELY.

Nov. 5th, 1810.

LOST

ON Saturday the third inst. either in Lexington, or not exceeding two miles on the road leading to Georgetown,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, Containing a few bonds, to wit. One executed by Richard Masterton to Samuel Craig, for the conveyance of 252 1/2 acres of land lying on the waters of Eagle creek, one executed in the name of Samuel McCormick to John Masterton, for the sum of \$20. One amounting to \$60 against James Retherford to John Craig. Some other unimportant papers. Any person depositing said book in the office of the Kentucky Gazette, shall be amply satisfied for the same.

JOHN CRAIG.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to Josiah P. Moon, of Campbell county, Virginia, a power of attorney to transact certain business therein specified. For certain reasons, I do hereby revoke and annul the said power in all its parts. Witness, my hand in Jessamine county, this 3d day of November, 1810.

JOHN A. MOON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the Kentucky Hotel on Saturday night last, two negro men named WILLIS & GEORGE. Willis is a mulatto, forty-five years of age, about six feet high, straight and neatly formed, a little inclined to be bow-legged, a carpenter by trade, but has of late been employed as a waiter. He is the property of Gen. Geo. Matthews, by whom he was purchased last winter of Maj. Burr Powell, Loudon county, Virginia, where it is probable he will endeavor to go, as he has a wife and children in that country, or to the state of Ohio.

George is a very black fellow, thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shoulders, very small eyes, large mouth, and inclined to laugh when spoken to; he has been accustomed to the sex; he is the property of Mr. Wm Ward, Scott county, of whom he was hired as a waiter.

The above reward will be paid for both the above fellows, or fifty dollars for either of them, if delivered in Lexington, together with all expenses—by

JOHN P. WAGNON.

October 23d, 1810.

N. B. The yellow fellow, Willis, was dressed in tight buck-skin pantaloons, and a blue coat-tee with white cape. George took with him several articles of clothing. J. P. W.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the 22d of November next, on the farm whereon Robert Peebles died, lived, the slaves and personal estate of the said deceased (to wit) One likely negro fellow, aged about 26 years, one ditto aged about 23, one woman aged about 20, two small children and two likely boys, one 10 years old, the other 8, which will be sold for ready money. The personal estate consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming tools household and kitchen furniture, one wagon & gear, small grain, corn and a number of other articles which will be sold at twelve month's credit; bond and approved security must be given to

JOHN DANALDSON, Adm'r.

October 23d, 1810.

All those indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands, are requested to make their respective claims known on or before the day of sale.

J. DANALDSON, Adm'r.

Almanacks for 1811,

For sale at the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.

VOLS. 4 & 5 OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

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GENERAL REPOSITORY

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PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF

REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Scott county, oct.

Taken up Michael Goddard,

near Georgetown, supposed to be 3,

white, and the off in

long bobb tail; also

praised to \$25.

CARYL C. c. c. c. c.

Bourbon county, oct.

Taken up by William Ques-

senberry on the waters of Johnston, a Bay Mare

about five years old, fifteen hands high, near

hind foot white, star and snip, appraised to \$50

before me,

JOHN C. TALBOTT.

July 16th, 1810.

Bourbon county, oct.

Taken up by William Ques-

senberry, on the waters of Johnston, a Brown

Mare, about eight years old, star in the fore-

head, off hind foot white, no brand, appraised

to \$55, before me,

JOHN C. TALBOTT.

September 25, 1810

POLY.

EMILY.

I asked a young lily all spangled with dew
Why it wither'd so soon upon Emily's breast;
And why all its beauties so hastily flew
From the rose when of such a sweet pillow
Possess'd.

The snowy robb'd lily, tho' modest and meek,
To rival her bosom no charms can disclose;
And the innocent gaily warm on her cheek
Ever lights up a crimson unknown to the rose.

Light wave her loose ringlets of delicate
brown,
To curls where young Cupids delighted might
rope,
Half concealing those eyes that still gently cast
down,
Beam soft sensibility, pity and love.

Yet the queen of the garden, so spotlessly
white,
Is a picture of purity, virtue and truth;
And the rose in which colour and fragrance
unite
Has time out of mind been an emblem of
youth.

Then why did they languish, I ask'd with sur-
prise,
On the bosom of sentiment, fear, and joy?
Or why did they droop in the light of those
eyes
That shine to enliven but not to destroy?

But Flora discover'd the secret full well,
"Contrasting their own with the charms of
the fair,
In vain emulation they strive to excell—
And sicken with envy and die in despair."
TYRO.

THE SPANISH SOLDIER'S WIDOW'S ADDRESS TO HER SON.

HERE'S the sword with which thy sire
Drove his foes before him;
Here's the steel thro' blood and fire
That oft in triumph bore him.
Sheath'd too long has been the blade,
Fresh gore soon shall stain it;
Long uncheck'd the steel has stray'd,
Thy hand now shall rein it.
To the trumpet thy father's ear
Ne'er again shall listen;
Nor, as he draws the foe more near,
His eye with ardour glister.
Yet, with glory as he died,
Should'st thou fall to-morrow,
From my cheek the smile of pride
Shall chase the tear of sorrow.

ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

[From a London publication.]

UPON a trassle, pig was laid,
And sad squealing sure it made.
Kill-pig stood by with knife and steel:
"Lie quiet, can't you? Why d'ye squeal?
Have I not fed you with my peas,
And now, for trifles such as these,
Will you rebel? Brimful of victual,
Wont you be killed and cured a little?"

To whom this piggy, in reply:
"Think'st thou that I shall quiet lie,
And that for fear my life I'll barter?
Then, Piggy, you must show your charter;
Shew you're exempted more than others,
Else go to dot like all your brothers.
Help, neighbors! help! this pig's too strong,
I think I cannot hold him long.
Help, neighbors! I can't keep him under!
Where are you all? See, by your blunder,
He's burst his cords! A brute unkill,
He's gone! I'll after—to the devil!"

The affairs of Ireland attract the particular at-
tention of a respectable portion of our citi-
zens, of Irish origin or descent. This is easi-
ly accounted for by the love of country and
pride of ancestry which seem to be passions
interwoven in our nature. They are pas-
sions, because they flow from a warmer glow
of feeling than the calculating results of
reason and reflection, the former impels
while the latter coolly leads on to action.—
This is the reason why men often brave the
powers of tyrants to rescue their natal soil
from the iron hand of oppression, who, on
the failure of their greatest efforts, flee to
some more genial clime where they, while
basking in the sunshine of freedom, mourn
the unlucky stars which preside over the
concerns of the beloved country of their
birth. Ireland, through its parliament, al-
though during the roll of ages it has been
groaning under the yoke of a succession of
British princes, wore the semblance of an in-
dependent nation until the late act of union,
which completely reduced it to a dependant
province of Great Britain; to the corruptions
of which the Irish ascribe the misery which
permeates all ranks of the inhabitants of their
once flourishing soil. There long has ex-
isted a disposition in some of the citizens of
this country for an intimate connexion with
Great Britain—to such an extent that occa-
sionally exhibit some of the peculiarities which
Ireland enjoys by her geographical position
of the British Isles. The extracts from
Irish papers, which are daily de-
picted in the *Standard*, are enjoyed by the
fostering of the *Standard*. The *Standard* during
the reign of the great
Emperor, and his successor, in re-
sponse to the fact that Ireland enjoys
Irish, and is in disguise, of
which we are to partake. *Balt. Am.*

FROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT OF JULY 5.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

We have every reason to assure our-
selves, that our call upon the sober good
sense of the country, to consider the na-
tionally state to which our public affairs
are reduced has not been made in vain.
Responsive to the sentiments which we
have expressed, accounts pour in upon us
from every quarter of the kingdom,
confirming by facts, our general positions
and indicating by convincing evidence,
that alarm and despair are seizing upon
the public mind. There

is cause for alarm, no doubt—but that we
should despair, depends upon ourselves.
If we be blind to the colossal demon-
stration of prodigality and profusion which
is exhibited in sixty-three millions of debt,
piled in rapid accumulation in ten short
years—if we cannot see this gigantic
monument—its base dug out the people's
prosperity, its bulk cemented by their
sweat and toil, and its head still lifting
itself to illimitable height—if we be ca-
pious to accumulated taxation heaped up
on declining prosperity—if we see our
country expending millions abroad while
the country is in progressive impoverish-
ment at home, and if we see the people's
industry baffled yearly, the public revenue
regularly deficient and fresh burthens as
regularly called for to supply the void,
while enormous structures, and idle offices,
bribe and gall by their weight—if we
see all those things in dull and ignomi-
nious apathy—why then, indeed, we may
despair. There is no hope for a people
who can survey such an apathy of facts
and smile at them, with the constitutional
complacency of our Irish Chancellor of
the exchequer. Fancied wrongs and im-
aginary grievances have been the weapons
with which unprincipled discontent have
worked upon the public feelings, and good
deeds communities to madness. But the
agency of fancy has not added to our pub-
lic debt at the rate of from five to six mil-
lions every year since the union—Fancy
has not raised the pile of EIGHTY FIVE
MILLIONS of debt in sixteen years. Fan-
cy did not cause the insufficiency of our
revenue—nor his imagination given to
idle and unproductive individuals uncer-
tain bread at the expense of a poor that
a generous nation. Fancy has not busy
and meddling as she is, caused new offices
and unexampled compensations, nor has
she preserved old places of enormous and
insulting inequality—she did not create
the union, nor has she forced the opulence
of the Irish gentry to be dissipated in an-
other country instead of being sprinkled
over the labor of Ireland, and refreshing
like the dew of heaven the springs from
whence it had exhaled—no such thing.
Fancy is not guilty of any of those
things; and she is innocent of the assas-
sination of the Press. It is those things,
however, have being; if we have growing
debts and increasing prosperity suggest-
ing taxes and diminishing revenue, new
offices instituted, and old ones of the
world stamp preserved—a non resident
gentry, and ruined mercantile body, and
a beggarly and discontented population
breaking out into nightly murders and
conflagrations as if the terror of law
was exported periodically with the gentry
—if we really have all those circum-
stances bringing us down to mere savage life,
to the raw element of a new formed com-
munity; why should they not be spoken
of and the common sense of the nation
invited to ruminate upon them? There is
no sedition in requiring the people to
ponder gravely upon these matters; in
calling upon men of sense and education
to state of our affairs into the most
serious reflection, and to investigate the
causes which have produced such lament-
able effects.

Men may ask themselves why the coun-
try is in a worse state now, than it was
at the time of the UNION, without renoun-
cing their allegiance while they put the
question. If they find that every promise
of the Union has failed, if instead of
promised opulence we have real beggary,
instead of improved manners, continual
murders and atrocities; in place of re-
trenchment and frugality and adequate
revenue, prodigality, profusion, and new
taxes, they have a right, nay it is their
bounden duty to inquire whether such a
result be the true and legitimate offspring
of the Union, or whether it be owing to
another cause; the impotency, rashness,
and incapacity of those to whom the di-
rection of our public affairs is entrusted.
If they discover that the Union has been
the parent of such unrighteous circum-
stances, it is competent to the people to
meet according to law, and to express
their remonstrances to the legislature a-
gainst a measure, which time has divested
of theoretical imposture, and experience
demonstrated in the rank reality of evil.
If on the other hand they should find
that the Union has been ill worked; that
the inveteracy of the old system has been
transplanted into it, or that the contagion
of old abominations has been communi-
cated to it by corrupted agents, who
could not cast off the slough and impu-
rity of old habits, and that they are to
blame, and not the Union; why then
in the name of God, let the people meet
in sober sadness, like rational, loyal citi-
zens, and let them intreat of their good
and gracious sovereign the dismissal of all
this pernicious tribe from office. If un-
happily the two causes should concur to
produce such effects, let the one be re-
monstrated against, and the other submit-
ted to the gracious prudence of the sover-
eign.

For our present situation it is in vain
to look for any other causes; one or the
other of those must have brought about
the effects of which the public so univer-
sally and so bitterly complain. It cannot
be out of season at this juncture,
when the Grand Jurors of Ireland are so
near being convened to inquire into those
distinct causes; and to examine how far
and in what degree may have conducted
to the miserable state of this country
and with that intent we shall take an op-
portunity of beginning with the Union.
We shall take the prediction of his ma-
jesty's attorney-general, Mr. Sanrin, a
name of jolly celebrated authority, as
well as that of his majesty's Chancellor of
the Irish exchequer, Mr. Foster, a name
now of little authority; & by comparing
events that have happened with what those
gentlemen predicted to this Union, per-
haps we shall make out a case for the
Grand Jurors of Ireland to act upon, at
least for the people to think upon.

ABOMINABLE TAX!!!

We have seen an Irish hand-bill with
an half-penny stamp on it! This is a
most burthensome, and most odious
duty. A poor Irish tradesman cannot

publish a hand-bill to endeavour to call
a few customers to his shop, but he
must pay government an enormous pre-
mium for the privilege. The privilege
remains still thank God, with English-
men; although not so poor as the Irish.
Where, then, are those equal laws
which were to unite England and Ire-
land in one bond of love and confidence?
Ministers must either undergo the
hazard of putting a tax of one penny on
every English hand-bill, to place Ire-
land on a par with us (considering the
comparative wealth of the two coun-
tries), or repeal the moment Parlia-
ment meets, the odious Irish tax, upon
hand-bills. But will England, a little
removed from that apathy and tame-
ness, which lately was her reproach
among nations,—will England greatly
relish a tax of one penny, or even one
farthing, on every hand-bill? There is
no such thing as hearing of the matter,
without indignation! Suppose a poor
man loses his child in this metropolis,
and can just raise money to put out
hand-bills, or posting-bills, to relieve
his anxious heart, and still the mother's
rending sighs, in hopes the infant may
be regained—shall he pay to govern-
ment as much as the expense of the
whole bill, of both paper and printing,
for the fatherly act; or, what is worse,
lose, for want of the sum of the tax, the
right of using the natural means of re-
gaining his child? This is to tax the
existence of virtue, and the best of the
human passions! Never did govern-
ment descend so low! We may boast
of our flourishing finances and our
wealth; but this is sorry proof of the
reality of the ground of our boast! We
are, in fact, either so poor as to be driv-
en to the lowest means of finance to
raise the supplies, or are so rapacious,
that we resort to those vile means with-
out necessity. To boast of flourishing
resources, in the midst of the meanest
and most unfeeling arts of finance, is a
thing that no ingenuity can palliate, and
cannot be practised by any but the
weakest, or most profligate of men!
Statesman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SMITH.

I observed in your Gazette of the 23d
ult, a receipt for making a "FATER";
this being a malefick complaint, and one
which very much infests society at the
present day—I take the liberty of send-
ing you the following prescription as an
infallible cure for the disease, and one
which will also be found effectual against
its contagion, when properly used.

TOUR SUBSCRIBER.

"Take of the flour called *virtue* of the
root *thought*, nine grains of each; one
grain of *Christianity*, and one of *humanity*;
pulverize them in the mortar of *sensibili-
ty*, with the pestle of *gentility*—to this
add 10 drops of *honour*, and it is fit for
immediate use, of which take 3 grains
once a week. This will not only cure the
malady, but cause a benevolent spirit to
influence the patient both asleep and a-
wake."

FROM THE N. Y. COLUMBIAN.

Among the other species of abominable
quackery with which this city is infested,
that relative to the price of the Indes-
table making Ink occupies not the least
conspicuous station. These very vials of
this liquid which are sold at the exorbi-
tant rate of one dollar, can be prepared
by any person of ordinary capacity, and
filled for the sum of 20 cents.—In the
composition nothing more is requisite,
than to take the nitrate of silver, (lunar
caustic) 4 drams, and dissolve the same in
4 ounce measures of rain or river water;
and when the solution is clear, add to it
60 drops of an infusion of galls, made by
pouring a pint of boiling water on two
drachms of powdered galls. In another
vessel dissolve a ounce of pearl-ash in 4
ounce measures of water, and let it stand
until the solution becomes clear. Dip a
flat stick in the solution of pearl-ash, and
imregnate the article to be marked with
it, and let it be well dried—then write o-
ver it with a clean pen, having a stiff nib,
dipped in the solution of lunar caustic,
and the letters will presently be formed
of a black colour.

WOODHOUS.

This process if performed by individ-
uals for themselves, or by conscientious
druggists, would be equivalent to a saving
of 75 per cent. But this is far from be-
ing the only article which, from being re-
commended by the flourishes of types and
seals, has been trumped upon the credulity
of a deluded people.—Those nostrums
of death, termed quack, or patent medi-
cines, which have destroyed more than the
sword, and been the most fruitful source
of employment for the regular physician,
have also been vended at prices which af-
forded a most enormous rate of profit to
the seller.

Thus the Balm of Quito, a panacea
prepared by a Smithfield cart-man, and
made by the infusion of a terebinthinate
plant of spirits, is sold at 8 shillings per
bottle, when the original cost could not
exceed as many farthings. This state-
ment has only a reference to the impos-
ture in point of extravagance in the char-
ges; but at a future day the writer pro-
poses to enter into a more complete in-
vestigation of the subject, including also
an exposition of the fatal effects result-
ing from the use of these PATENT FOR-
SOMS.

PHILATROS.

CURIOSITY OF THE ENGLISH.

FROM ESPRELLA'S LETTERS.
Any thing in England will do for a
show. At one of the provincial fairs I
saw a shaved monkey exhibited for a

Fairy; and a shaved bear in a check
waistcoat and trousers sitting in an arm-
ed chair as an Ethiopian savage. The
unnatural position to which the poor ani-
mal had been tortured, and the accur-
sed brutality of his keeper, a woman
who sat upon his lap, put her arm
round his neck, and called him husband,
and sweet-heart, and kissed him, made
this the most hideous and disgusting
sight I had ever witnessed. A fellow
at one of these fairs once exhibited a
large dragon fly through a magnifying
glass, as the Great German Fly-
Fighter. But the most extraordinary
instance of witty impudence and blind
curiosity which I have ever heard of,
occurred at Cirencester, where a man
showed for a penny apiece, the fork
which belonged to the knife with which
Margaret Nicholson attempted to kill
the king!

Nothing is too absurd to be believed
by the people in this country. Many
persons are living who can remember
when the people of London went to see
a man get into a quart bottle. This
trick was practised for a wager, which
some one who knew the world ventured
upon its credulity.—But as impudent
one played off by a sharper in the city
of Bristol at a late period. He pro-
mised to make himself invisible, col-
lected a company of spectators, receiv-
ed their money for admittance, appear-
ed on the stage before them, and say-
ing, "Now, gentlemen and ladies, you
see me," opened a trap-door and de-
scended, and ran off with his gains.

Any thing that is strange, or that is
called strange, a tall man or a short
man, a Goutie or an Albino, a white
negro, or a spotted negro, which may
be made at any time with little diffi-
culty and no pain, a great ox or a fat pig,
no matter what the wonder may be,
and no matter how monstrous or how
disgusting, it will attract crowds in Eng-
land. There was a woman born with-
out arms, who made a good livelihood
by writing and cutting paper with her
toes. One family support themselves
by living in a travelling cart, made in
the shape of a vessel wherein the En-
glish boil water for their tea, the spout
of which is the chimney.—I have learned
pig was in his day a far greater object
of admiration to the English nation
than ever was Sir Isaac Newton. I
met a person once who had lived next
door to the lodgings of this erudite
swine, and in a house so situated that
he could see him at his rehearsals. He
told me he never saw the keeper beat
him; but that, if he did not perform
his lesson well he used to threaten to
take off his red waistcoat, for the pig
was fond of his dress! Perhaps even
Solomon himself did not conceive that
vanity was so universal a passion.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the
young ladies and gentlemen of Lexington,
that he will wait on them at their several dwell-
ings, in order (if they see proper) to instruct
them in a scientific knowledge of the English
language, by which they may be enabled to read
the best authors, with pleasure and profit; to
speak with propriety and elegance, and to com-
pose with ease and accuracy. He will likewise
instruct them in that beautiful and most essen-
tial branch of education—*geography*—with the
use of maps and globes. He, the subscriber,
having furnished himself with an elegant pair
of Baran's new British Globes, on the terrace-
ral of which are delineated with great accuracy
the late discoveries of Capt. Cook, Vancouver
and de la Parouse.

L. B. HANNEGAN.

Oct. 30th, 1810.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic, that he intends to open a night school, on
the first Monday in November next. Engaged in
his profession with a solemn feeling of its sacred
and important duties, it is the subscriber's
intention not to take more pupils than he can
do justice to, in all the allotted paths of French
literature.

The French language has become so gen-
eral, commercial relations are so continually
multiplying between France and the United
States, and the great interest which political
events excite, draws the attention of our po-
liticians, orators of letters, and our youth, so
much towards this agreeable language, that
the subscriber should be highly gratified in
promoting a more general taste for such a po-
lite language.

Ladies may have private lessons.
The principles and mode of teaching of the
subscriber may be made known by applying to
the Gentlemen Trustees and Faculty of Trans-
ylvania University.

B. GUERIN.

Lexington, (Ky.) October 20th, 1810.

HOUSE & LOT

TO RENT.

THE convenient house occupied by N. Mc
rison, on high street, two doors from Mr. T
Wallace's. Possession may be immediately
given, terms may be made known by applica-
on to

JACOB CLAAR.

Lexington, 29th Oct 1810.

PELISSE & DRESS MAKING.

MRS. MANLEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of
Lexington and its vicinity that she intends
commencing the above business immediately,
in the first French and English fashions. She
has an opportunity of having fashions sent from
London every spring and fall, and presumes
that by her particular attention and punctuality,
to merit the patronage of a generous public.
School-house, Main street, opposite Bogg's
pump.

St. — Lexington, Oct. 29th, 1810.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of
diseases, the following celebrated Medi-
cines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and
Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly
mild—so as to be used with safety by per-
sons in every situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry
off superfluous bile, and prevent its mor-
bid secretions—to restore and amend the
appetite, produce a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which are often of
fatal consequences—a dose never fails to
remove a cold, if taken on its first appear-
ance. They are celebrated for removing
habitual costiveness—sickness at the stom-
ach and severe head ache—and ought to
be taken by all persons on a change of
climate.

They have been found remarkably effi-
cacious in preventing and curing disorders
attendant on long voyages, and should be
procured and carefully preserved for use
by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever
offered to the public, being innocent and
mild, certain and efficacious in its op-
erations. Should no worms exist in the body,
it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or
offensive, and thereby prevent the produc-
tion of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs,
asthma, and particularly the whooping
cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheuma-
tisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequal-
led in the cure of nervous disorders, con-
sumptions, townships of spirits, inward weak-
ness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious
and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy
at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, mitted and in-
termittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of riu, worms,
tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of
the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general
use, they are frequently purchased by not
only Druggists, but by country store keep-
ers; and in order that the purchas-
ers may be confident they have the origi-
nal genuine Medicines; wherever they
purchase they have but to observe that
every article of Medicine has on the out-
ward wrapper, the signature of the prop-
rietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who pur-
chase to sell again, by directing a line post-
paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at this Office.

Merrett county, act.

Taken up by James Galloway,
living in said county near the road leading from
Harrodsburg to Warlick, a brown bay Mare
about 8 years old, about four feet eight inches
high, branded on the near shoulder and but-
tock I. C. (upon some other brand) both hind
feet white, appraised to \$20.

JOHN THOMPSON, J. P.

July 26th, 1810.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE

IN CASH,

Will be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house
servant, (to reside in this place.) He must be
acquainted with the business, and come well
recommended; apply to the printer.
Lexington, 20th Oct. 1810.

STOLEN

ON Saturday the 27th day of October, out
of Jesse Perkins' stable, living within one
mile of Lexington, a dark chestnut sorrel STUD
HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old,
no mark recollected, very apt to stumble. Ten
DOLLARS reward will be given to any person
that will deliver the said horse to Jonathan A-
lexander, living within 7 miles of Lexington,
nearly on the Limestone road, or give informa-
tion so that I get him again, shall receive the a-
bove reward by

THOMAS NELSON.

Washington county, Ten. Oct. 27th, 1810.